

## EXT: Display Controller

Extension Key: displaycontroller

Language: en

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# Introduction

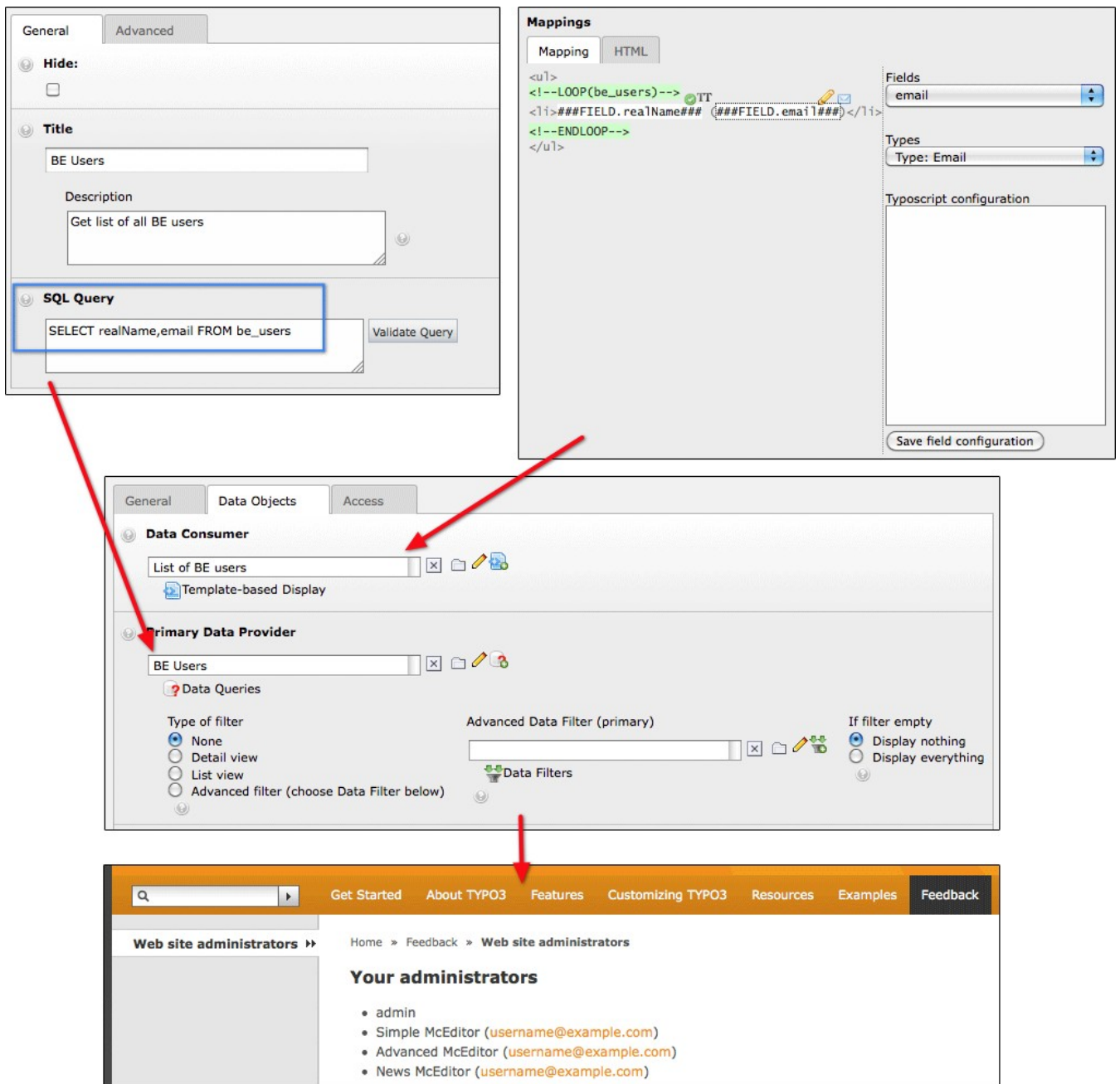
## What does it do?

This extension is a FE plugin for the Tesseract Project. It connects a Data Consumer with one or more Data Providers and Data Filters in order to display data in the TYPO3 FE.

If this sounds like gibberish please go straight to the Tutorial chapter of this manual which explains all the basic concepts. For an even quicker introduction you can refer to the tutorial screencast found on the Tesseract web site (<http://...>).

## Screenshots

An example of the power of the Tesseract Project: a SQL-based query, a HTML template with a point-and-click mapping interface, the Display Controller to relate these two components together, and a result in the frontend.



## Questions?

If you have any questions about this extension, you may want to refer to the Tesseract Project web site (<http://www.typo3->

[tesseract.com/](https://tesseract.com/)) for support and tutorials. You may also ask questions in the TYPO3 English mailing list ([typo3.english](mailto:typo3.english)).

## Keeping the developer happy

If you like this extension, do not hesitate to rate it. Go the Extension Repository, search for this extension, click on its title to go to the details view, then click on the "Ratings" tab and vote (you need to be logged in). Every new vote keeps the developer ticking. So just do it!

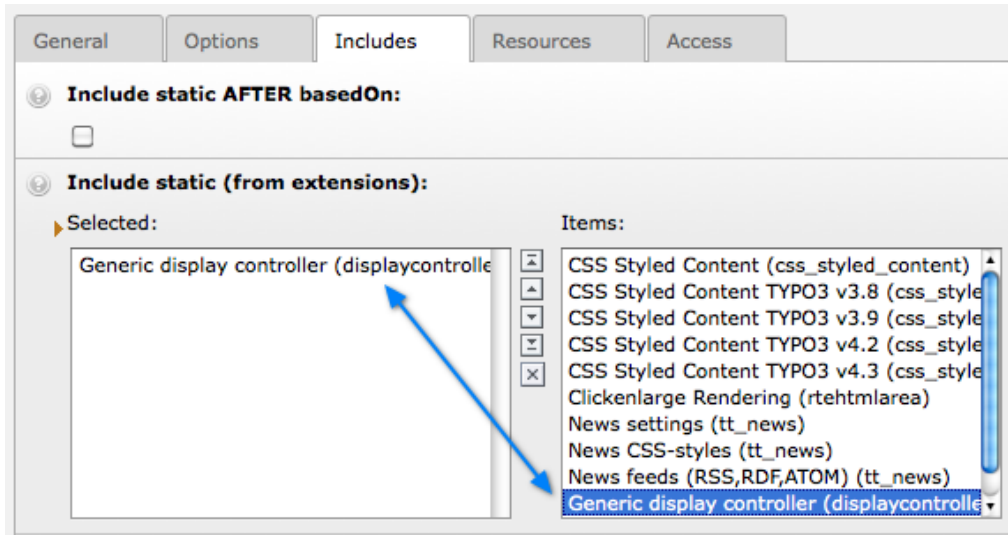
You may also take a step back and reflect about the beauty of sharing. Think about how much you are benefiting and how much yourself is giving back to the community.

# Installation

The Display Controller must be installed as part of the Tesseract suite of extensions. It is useless outside of this scope.

The extension will add a number of fields to the tt\_content table and creates a new table used to store the relations between the various Tesseract components.

After installation the static TypoScript template provided by the extension should be added to the site's template.



## Configuration

There's a single configuration option available after installing the extension:

- **debug**: check this box to enable some debug statements to be logged. This relies on the Developer's Log, so you need some extension that enables it, like "devlog" for example.

# Users manual

If you have never used a Display Controller before, please refer to the tutorial further down in this manual.

## The Display Controller

This section describes all the options available when creating a new Display Controller content element.

### Data Consumer

This is a reference to a Data Consumer record. The field provides wizards for selecting a record, edit the current record or create a new Data Consumer (one such wizard appears per available Data Consumer type). This field is required as nothing will be display otherwise.

### Primary Data Provider

This is a reference to the Data Provider that will fetch the data to display. The field provides wizards for selecting a record, edit the current record or create a new Data Provider (one such wizard appears per compatible Data Provider type). This field is required as nothing will be display otherwise.

#### Type of filter

Choose the type of filter to apply to the Data Provider. The "Detail view" and "List view" options will tell the Display Controller to define a filter using the default GET/POST variable names for both views. Check the "Advanced filter" option if you want to apply a Data Filter record, which has to be selected separately (see below).

#### Advanced Data Filter (primary)

This is a reference to a Data Filter record that will apply to the Primary Data Provider. The field provides wizards for selecting a record, edit the current record or create a new Data Filter (one such wizard appears per available Data Filter type). *In order for this filter to be active, it is also necessary to select "Advanced filter" from the "Type of filter" field (see above).*

#### If filter empty

With this field you can choose the behavior of the Display Controller when the filter results in no conditions at all. This may happen with a search field, for example: when the use submits an empty search, the filter will also be empty. You must then choose whether you want to display everything or nothing in such a case.

## Secondary Data Provider

This is a reference to the Data Provider that feeds into the Primary Provider. The field provides wizards for selecting a record, edit the current record or create a new Data Provider (one such wizard appears per compatible Data Provider type).

The Secondary Data Provider is meant to return lists of primary keys which will then restrict the list of records returned by the Primary Data Provider.

A Data Filter can be applied to the Secondary Data Provider too. The same choice as described above must be made in case that filter ends up being empty.

### If secondary provider returns nothing

As with Data Filters it is necessary to define the behavior of the Display Controller should the Secondary Data Provider (if defined) return nothing. Here again the choice is to display either everything or nothing.

## Cached or not cached?

The Display Controller fronted plug-in comes in two versions: one cached and one not cached. How to choose which one to use?

The general rule is that the cached version should be preferred whenever possible for obvious performance reasons. However in some circumstances using the non-cached version cannot be avoided. A typical use of the non-cached version is when performing searches: if there are a lot of possible search criteria, it is not desirable or even possible to store every combination of search values into cache.

## Query parameters

Since the Display Controller exists in two versions (pi1 and pi2), it uses a common naming for its GET/POST variables, i.e. `tx_displaycontroller[xxx]`, so that both plug-ins use the same syntax. Any variable named according to that scheme will be available in the piVars of the Display Controller. This also means that they will be available as "vars:" in the "datafilter" extension, since it relies on "expressions".

Furthermore the Display Controller recognizes a number default GET/POST variable names with which it builds the "Detail view" and "List view" described above:

- `tx_displaycontroller[table]`: table used for the detail view
- `tx_displaycontroller[showUid]`: primary key of the record to display in the detail view. Used in conjunction with the "table" parameter above, this uniquely defines a given record
- `tx_displaycontroller[max]`: for the list view with page browsing, how many records to display at a time
- `tx_displaycontroller[page]`: for the list view with page browsing, number of the current page (expected to start at 0)
- `tx_displaycontroller[sort]`: for the list view, field on which to sort the records (may use the syntax "table.field")
- `tx_displaycontroller[order]`: order for sorting ("asc" or "desc", defaults to "asc").

Extension "templatedisplay" has an object type that builds links to detail views using the variables names described above. It also uses the proper variables names when creating a page browser. Note that these variables' names are not hard-coded, but are provided by the controllers themselves via an API.

# Configuration

## TypoScript

Property:	Data type:	Description:	Default:
redirect	-> redirectConfig	Use this configuration to redirect the process to some other page, based on a condition.	
listView	-> listViewConfig	Configuration for the list view. This is generally default values that may be superseded by GET/POST parameters.	
detailView	-> detailViewConfig	Configuration for the detail. Currently this is just about setting a different keyword for the RealURL postVarSets (see "RealURL" below).	
context	(TypoScript)	This property is just a container for more TypoScript. When parsed, the resulting array will be loaded into the "extra data" of the Base Controller's parser and will thus be available to all expressions (see "Context" below).	

[tsref:plugin.tx\_displaycontroller]

### -> redirectConfig

Property:	Data type:	Description:	Default:
enable	boolean / stdWrap	Enable the redirection mechanism at all (redirection still depends on the condition below)	
condition	-> if	Condition for the redirection to take place. Note that you have the following data available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the total count of records in the SDS in a register called "sds.totalCount"</li> <li>the count of records in the SDS in a register called "sds.count"</li> <li>the data in the first record of the SDS, loaded in the content object (and thus available with the "field" syntax in the getText function)</li> </ul>	
url	-> typolink	URL to redirect to. Note that data from the first record of the SDS is available here too, as described above.	

[tsref:plugin.tx\_displaycontroller.redirectConfig]

### -> listViewConfig

Property:	Data type:	Description:	Default:
limit	int	Maximum number of records to display	10
sort	string	Field name for default sorting of results. Syntax is similar to SQL, i.e. <code>tablename.fieldname</code> (table name can be omitted)	
order	string	Default ordering of records. Acceptable values are <b>asc</b> or <b>desc</b> .	

[tsref:plugin.tx\_displaycontroller.listViewConfig]

### -> detailViewConfig

Property:	Data type:	Description:	Default:
postVarSets	string	Name of the key that defines the postVarSets configuration for RealURL.	item

[tsref:plugin.tx\_displaycontroller.listViewConfig]

## Redirection mechanism

The Display Controller comes with a flexible redirection mechanism whose properties described above. Here is an example configuration:

```
plugin.tx_displaycontroller.redirect {
    enable = 1
    condition {
        value.data = register:sds.totalCount
        equals = 1
    }
}
```



```

    }
    url {
        parameter = 15
    }
}

```

In this example, the redirection is first enabled. Then the condition for the redirection to actually take place is set. It will happen when the total number of records in the SDS is equals to 1. Finally the url for to redirect to is defined as a typolink to page 15.

Don't forget that TypoScript is inherited along the page tree. So a redirection configuration defined at some point may not be desirable at some other point down the page tree. Either disable it:

```
plugin.tx_displaycontroller.redirect.enable = 0
```

or cancel it altogether:

```
plugin.tx_displaycontroller.redirect >
```

## Hooks

There's one hook defined in the Display Controller. It is used to set extra data to pass to the Base Controller's parser, if an advanced filter was selected for either primary or secondary Data Provider.

The hook must be registered that way:

```
$GLOBALS['TYPO3_CONF_VARS']['EXTCONF']['displaycontroller']['setExtraDataForParser'][] =
'myextension/class.tx_myextension_hook.php:&tx_myextension_hook';
```

and a typical implementation might look like:

```
class tx_cobwebconfig_hook {
    public function setExtraDataForParser($data, $pObj) {
        $data[] = 'coucou';
        $data[] = 15;
        return $data;
    }
}

```

The method to implement is called "setExtraDataForParser" and it receives 2 arguments. The first one is the array containing the existing extra data and the second one is a reference to the Display Controller. The method **must** return the modified data array.

## RealURL

The Display Controller provides a user object for creating speaking URLs for any link to a single record in conjunction with RealURL. A typical configuration will look like:

```
$TYPO3_CONF_VARS['EXTCONF']['realurl']['_DEFAULT']['postVarSets']['_DEFAULT'] = array(
    'item' => array(
        array(
            'GETvar' => 'tx_displaycontroller[table]',
            'valueMap' => array(
                'news' => 'tt_news'
            ),
        ),
        array(
            'GETvar' => 'tx_displaycontroller[showUid]',
            'userFunc' =>
'EXT:displaycontroller/class.tx_displaycontroller_realurl.php:&tx_displaycontroller_realurl->main',
            'userFunc.' => array(
                'tt_news' => array(
                    'alias_field' => 'title',
                ),
            ),
        ),
    ),
);
```

Note how the postVarSets configuration uses the "item" key (in bold above). This is the default key expected by the Display Controller's RealURL user-function. It's possible to use another key, but it must be defined in the TypoScript configuration:

```
plugin.tx_displaycontroller.detailView.postVarSets = foo
```

When creating a link to a single record, the Tesseract requires the link to be built using `tx_displaycontroller[table]` and `tx_displaycontroller[showUid]` query parameters, the first one containing the table's name and the second the

primary key of the record. The Display Controller provides RealURL with a user object to transform these parameters into a speaking URL.

In the above configuration the first parameter (`tx_displaycontroller[table]`) is mapped to a list of tables. The key used in the array will be the name of the table as a segment in the speaking URL. The second parameter (`tx_displaycontroller[showUid]`) refers to a user function for generating the alias with the proper field (of the proper table, since it will refer to `tx_displaycontroller[table]`).

It is very important to keep these two configurations (for "table" and for "showUid") exactly in that order because it is expected to be this way. Setting a different order or using other indices in the configuration array will break the encoding/decoding process.

If the "alias\_field" property is missing, the Display Controller will use the "uid" field as a fall-back.

The "alias\_field" property in the configuration can be more than a simple string. It can contain expressions that will be interpreted by the expressions parser. Example:

```
'alias_field' => 'header_{date:Y}'
```

Another feature is to use a marker called `###LANG###` which contains the 2-letter ISO code associated with the language in which the URL is being generated. The code is deduced from the language value map entered in the RealURL configuration. Given the following configuration:

```
$TYPO3_CONF_VARS['EXTCONF']['realurl']['_DEFAULT']['preVars'] = array(
    array(
        'GETvar' => 'L',
        'valueMap' => array(
            'fr' => '0',
            'en' => '1',
            'de' => '2',
            'it' => '3'
        ),
        'valueDefault' => 'fr',
        'noMatch' => 'bypass',
    ),
);
```

the `###LANG###` marker will contain "fr" when language is 0 or undefined (default), "en" when language is 1, etc. The "alias\_field" configuration would then look like:

```
'alias_field' => 'header_###LANG###'
```

Note that to make the language configuration more easily accessible for the Display Controller, it is possible to use the "lang" key as index to the language configuration. So the above configuration would be written as:

```
$TYPO3_CONF_VARS['EXTCONF']['realurl']['_DEFAULT']['preVars'] = array(
    'lang' => array(
        'GETvar' => 'L',
        'valueMap' => array(
            'fr' => '0',
            'en' => '1',
            'de' => '2',
            'it' => '3'
        ),
        'valueDefault' => 'fr',
        'noMatch' => 'bypass',
    ),
);
```

Note the part in bold.

## Troubleshooting

If anything seems wrong with the speaking URLs, don't forget to check both ends of the process, i.e.:

- if the link is assembled with properly named variables (i.e. `tx_displaycontroller[table]` and `tx_displaycontroller[showUid]`)
- if the RealURL configuration is correct (i.e. all tables are listed and an alias field is defined for each)

Activating the "debug" flag in the extension's configuration will log information to the Developer's Log, which may help you track errors in the generation of speaking URLs.

# Tutorial

This tutorial is designed not only to explain how the Display Controller itself works, but – more generally – what the whole Tesseract Project is about and what advantages it brings compared to more usual ways of working with TYPO3.

The whole point of the Tesseract Project is to provide a set of tools (extensions) that make it easy to retrieve data from a variety of sources (but in particular the TYPO3 database) and display them in the frontend without having to develop custom extensions every time.

In order to highlight the benefits of the Tesseract Project, this tutorial was designed to show in the frontend a very unusual piece of information: a list be BE users.

## Scenario

Here's what we want to achieve in this tutorial: imagine a web site – possibly an intranet – where we want to have a list of BE users somewhere in the frontend, so that visitors can easily contact the web site administrators.

This tutorial will show that this can be achieved with a minimum of efforts and a minimum of redundant components. Future tutorials on the Tesseract web site (<http://www.tesseract-typo3.com/tutorials/>) will take this example further, e.g. showing how to search, sort and filter this list.

## Preparing for work

Before starting the actual work, create a new page somewhere in your page tree so that we can start with a blank slate. Call it "Web site administrators".

Place yourself on this new page, in Web > List mode.

## Querying the database

As a first step we will use Data Query to get a list of all BE users. We want to display their names and email addresses so that the web site users can contact them easily. Create a new "Data Queries" record and type in the SQL query:

The screenshot shows the configuration interface for a Data Query in TYPO3. It has two tabs: 'General' and 'Advanced'. Under 'Advanced', there are three main sections: 'Hide:' with an unchecked checkbox, 'Title' with a text input containing 'BE Users', and 'Description' with a text area containing 'Get list of all BE users'. Below these is the 'SQL Query' section, which has a text area containing the SQL query 'SELECT realName,email FROM be\_users'. This text area is highlighted with a blue border. To the right of the SQL query text area is a button labeled 'Validate Query'.

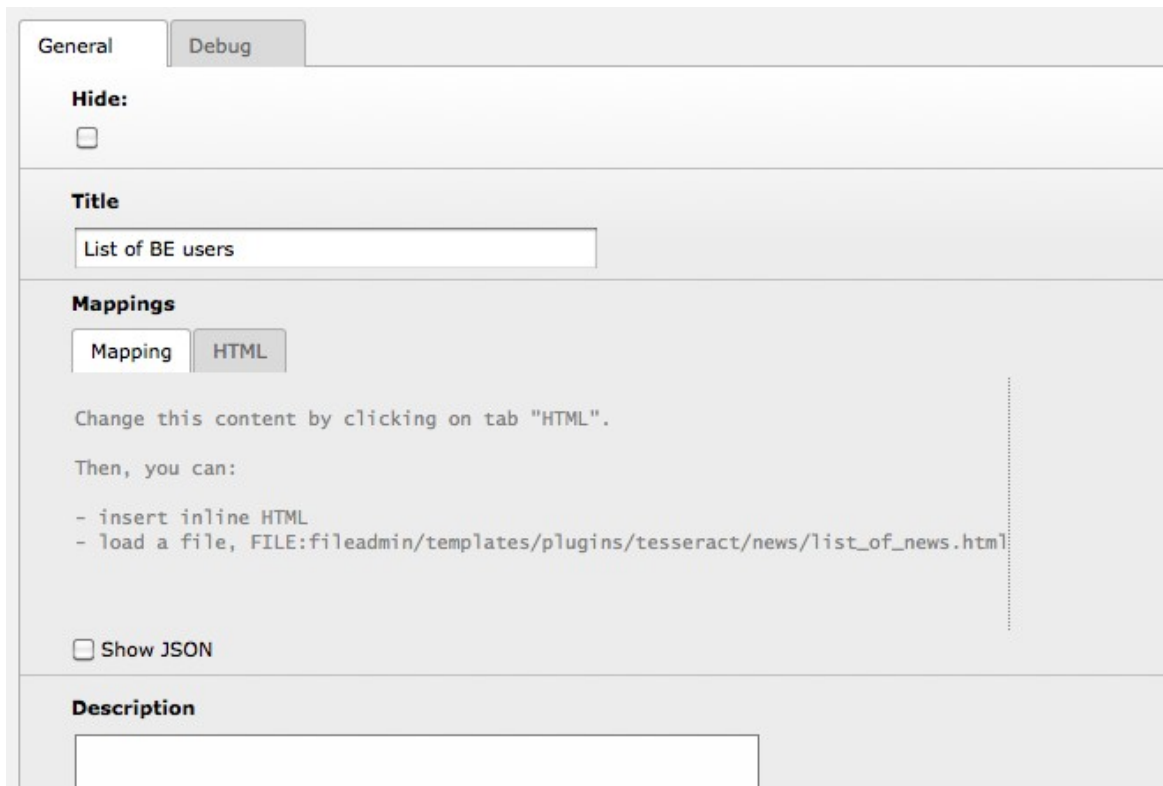
Data Query takes care of all "special" fields automatically, so you don't need to care about them. In this case it will transparently handle the "disabled" field meaning that disabled BE users will not be listed, although we didn't specify this condition explicitly in the SQL query.

**WARNING:** be sure to type the query as it appears in the above screenshots, with the SQL keywords in uppercase. Data Query requires SQL keywords to be in uppercase.

Let's not worry about the other properties for now. Just save and close the Data Query record.

## Preparing a template for display

The next step is to start preparing the display for the results of our query. To achieve this, create a new record of type Template-based Display. Just enter a title and save. You should have a screen that looks like this:



The main action happens in the mapping "Fields". At the moment there's nothing we can do in the "Mapping" tab, but we can switch to the "HTML" tab and start defining a template for displaying the list of BE users. Enter the following HTML:



The basic idea is to display the BE users as a bulleted list. So the first step is to open and close a `<ul>` tag. Inside that tag we define a loop on the "be\_users" table, using the syntax which is explained in more details in the manual of the Template Display extension. Inside the loop, we create a `<li>` tag for each user and decided to display the name and the email side-by-side, the email being wrapped in brackets.

We can move back to the "Mapping" tab. The HTML that we just entered is saved in the background. You should now have the following view:

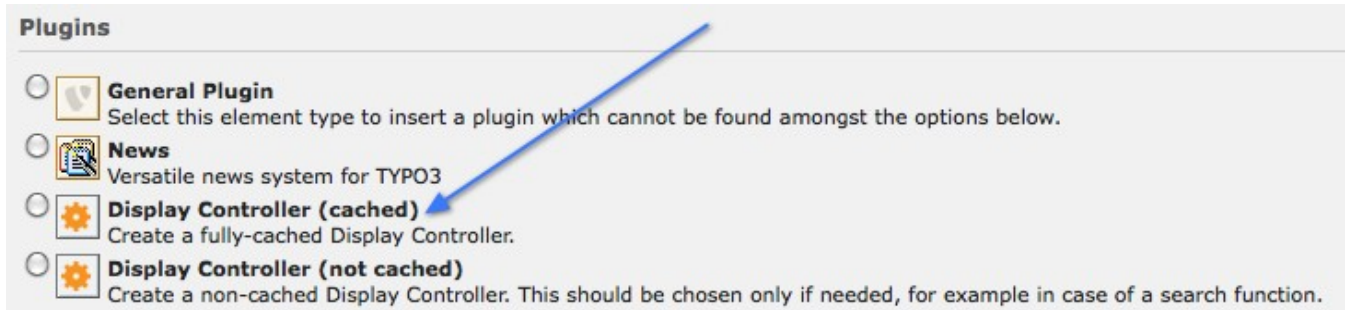


As you can see that HTML was parsed and some elements were recognized and highlighted: the loop and the "field markers". Those markers are where the data from the database will come. They currently have warning icons over them because they are not yet related to a database field, even though they use the same name. In the current situation, the "Data Queries" record that we created in the previous step and the template are not related in any way.

In the next step we will define the actual content element and make the relation between the query and the template. For now you can save and close the "Template-based Display" record.

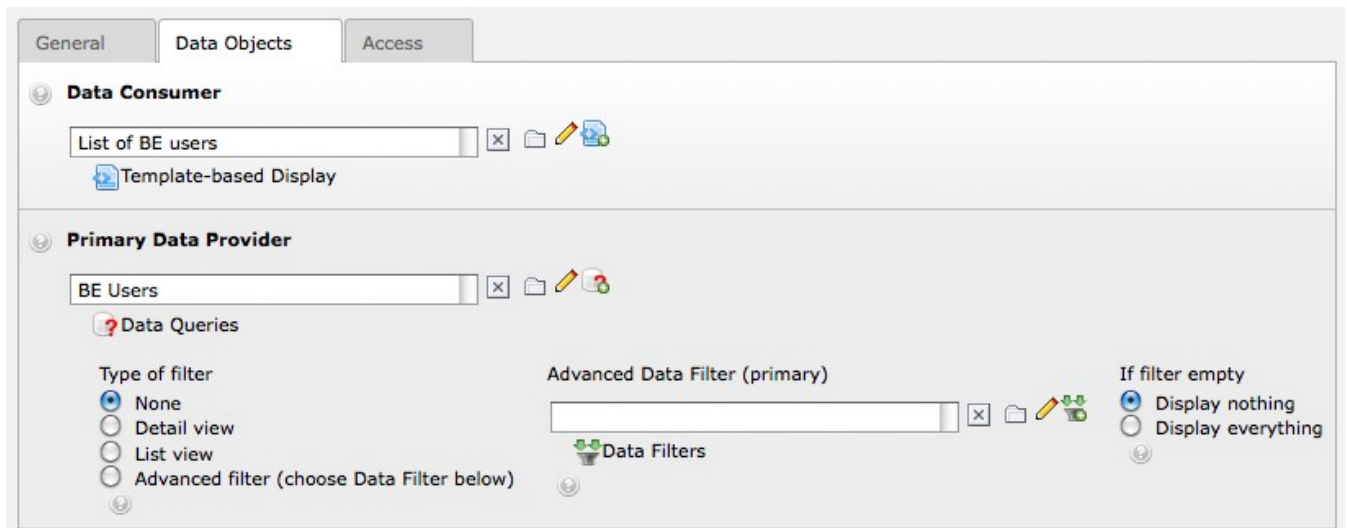
## Fitting it all together

It is finally time to use the Display Controller itself. Move to the Web > Page module and create a new "Display Controller (cached)" by choosing from the new content element wizard:

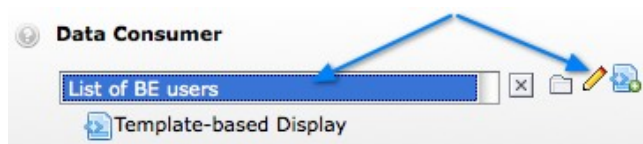


See the "User's manual" chapter for a discussion on the difference between the cached and non-cached versions.

Switch to the "Data Objects" tab to create the relations between the components we defined earlier. For the "Data Consumer" select "Template-based Display" record that we just created. For the "Primary Data Provider" select the "Data Queries" record created in the first step. Click on the "Save" button. Your screen should look like this:

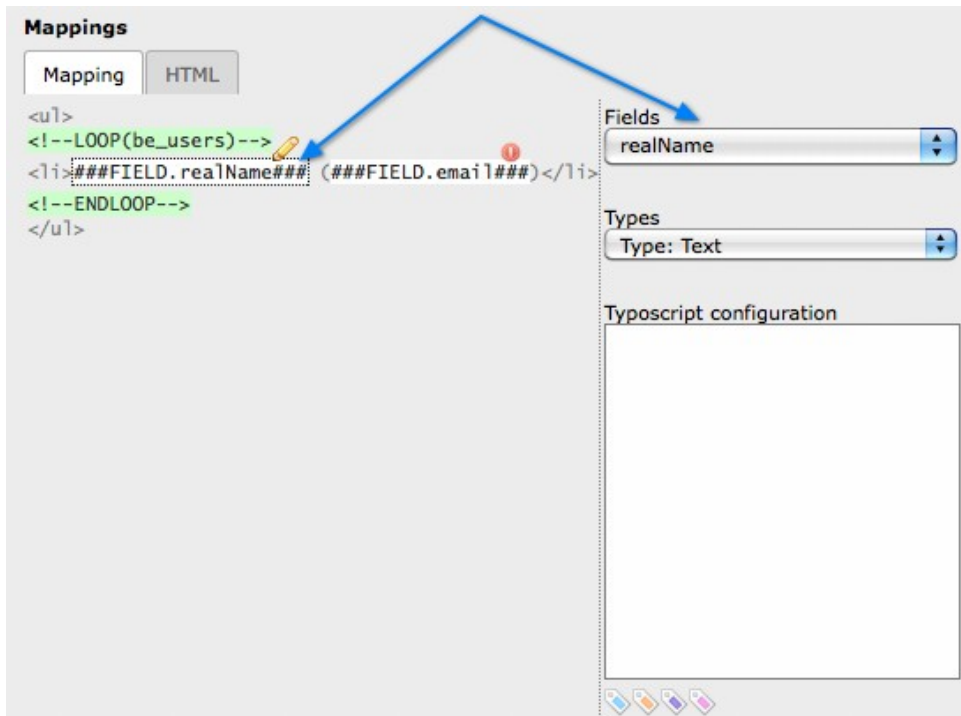


Now the "Template-based Display" record has been set in relation with the "Data Queries" record via the Display Controller. It's time to edit the "Template-based Display" record and define the relations between the database fields and the template markers. Select the "Template-based Display" record and click on the pencil icon:

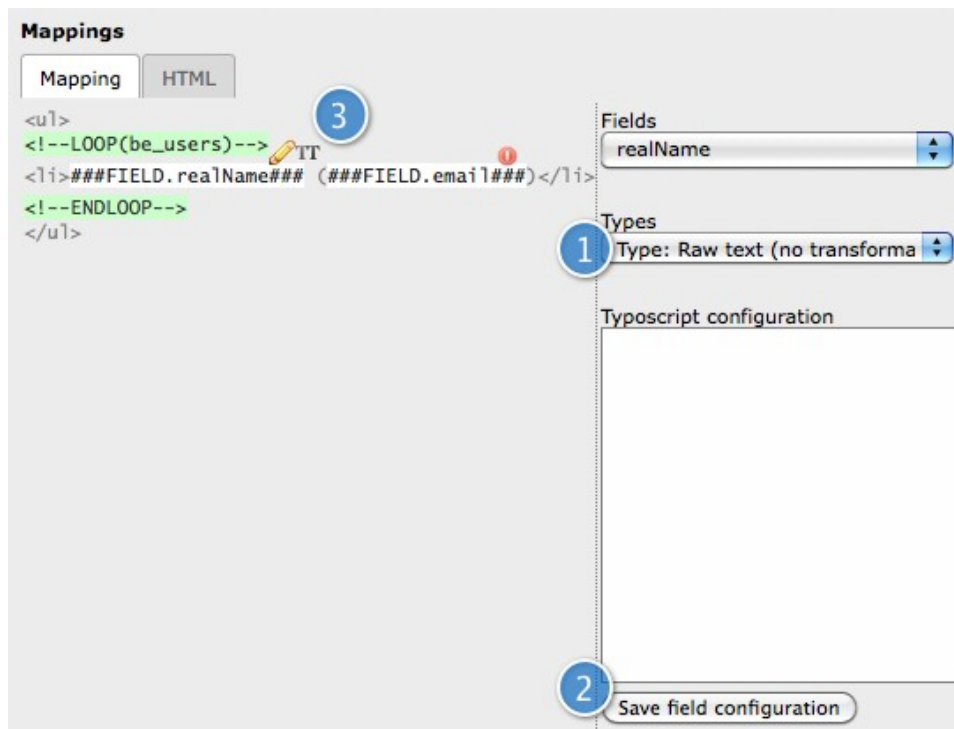


In the new window, click on the `###FIELD.realName###` marker. Notice the drop-down menu that has appeared on the right side. Also note that the "realName" field is preselected in this drop-down menu. That's because the marker used the exact same name as the database field.

Below the "fields" drop-down menu is another selector called "Types". This defines how the field should be rendered. You will notice that some items in this selector bear names that resemble TypeScript content objects. This is no coincidence. For example a field of type "text" will be rendered using a TEXT object. The box below the selector allows you to enter TypeScript corresponding to the type that you selected. The Template Display manual has a list of all types and their corresponding TypeScript objects or functions.



In this case we don't want to do anything special with the administrator's name, so we don't need any TypoScript rendering. Hence we choose the "Raw text (no transformation)" type and click the "Save field configuration" button below the TypoScript configuration field.



Notice how the little icon next to the pencil changed after clicking on "Save field configuration". This is a quick visual clue as to the type of the field.

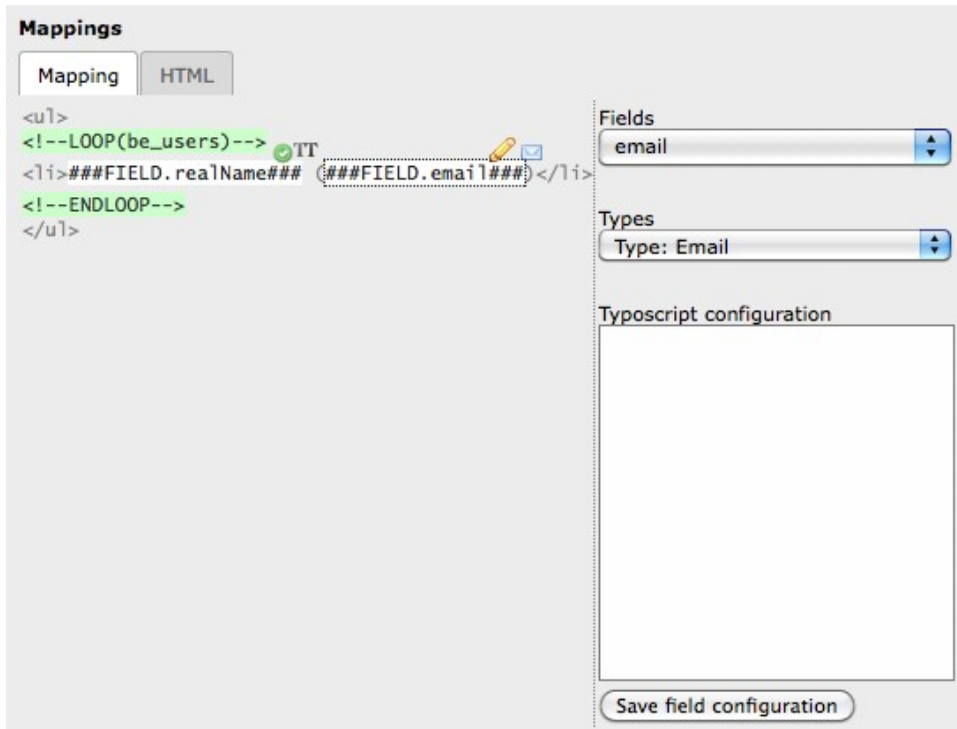
Let's move on to the next field where we will use some TypoScript. Indeed we want the e-mail address to be clickable. So the steps to take are:

1. click on the ###FIELD.email### marker
2. verify that the "email" field is indeed selected in the "Fields" selector
3. choose the type "Email" from the "Types" selector



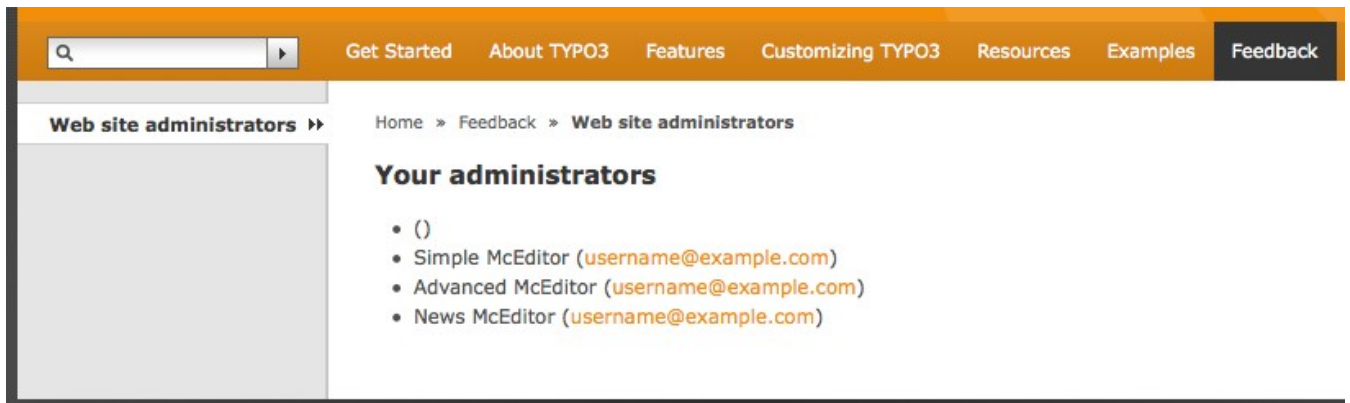
4. click on "Save field configuration"

Your display should look like this:



The "Email"-type field corresponds to a "typolink" function. It expects that the field it is mapped to contains an e-mail address, otherwise it will just create a typolink to whatever else.

We are ready for the big jump! Save and close the edit window and then view the page we have been working on. You should see a list of BE users with a clickable e-mail address (the screenshot is based on the Introduction Package):



What's wrong with the first line? That's quite simple: this BE user has no real name and no e-mail address defined. This gives us a good opportunity to improve our example.

### Improving the display

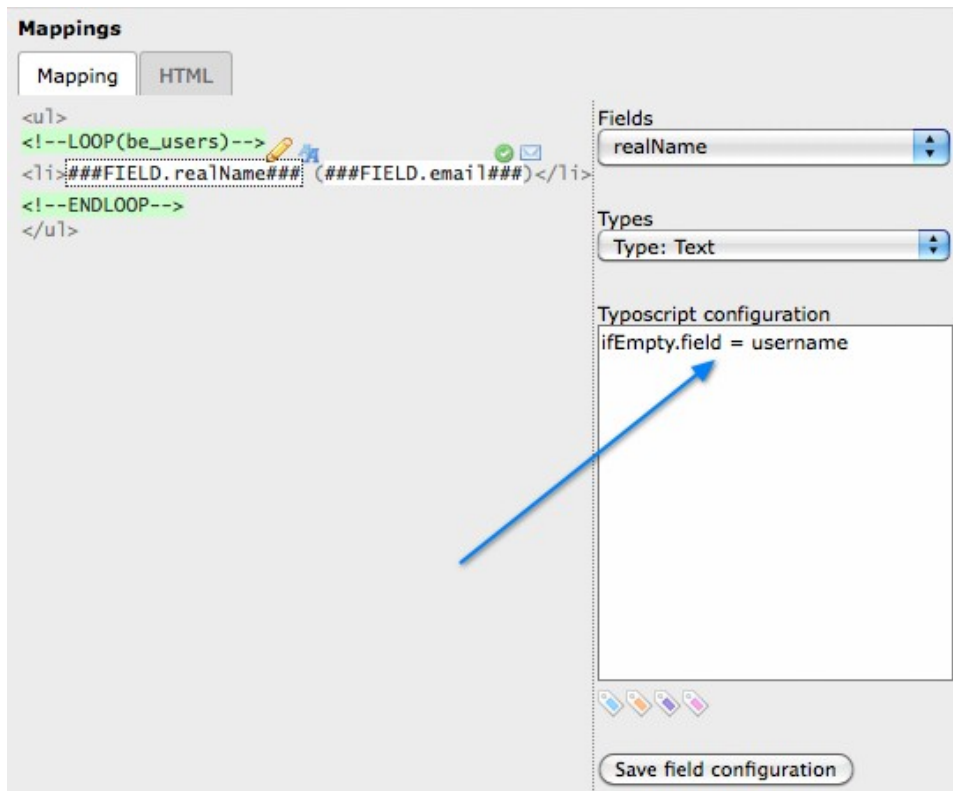
A first approach could to just filter out users that have no real name or e-mail address in the SQL query itself. This is a bit rough. We can do better with some more TypoScript in the display.

First of all let's edit the SQL query so that we have the username at disposal too. Edit the "Data Queries" record and add the "username" field to the list of selected fields:



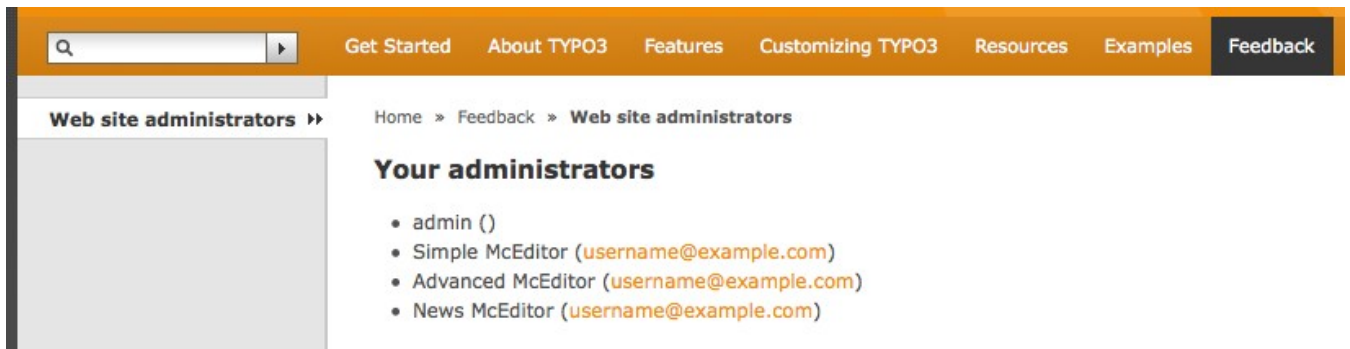
Now let's edit the "Template-based Display" record again. We want to achieve the following: if the real name is not defined, we want to display the username instead. This will be possible only with TypoScript so we have to change the type of the "realName" field to "text" and then enter the following TypoScript:

```
ifEmpty.field = username
```



**NOTE:** don't forget to click the "Save field configuration" button every time you make a change either to the "Fields" selector, the "Types" selector or the "TypoScript configuration" field.

Let's look at the result in the frontend:



The username has indeed replaced the real name for the first user.

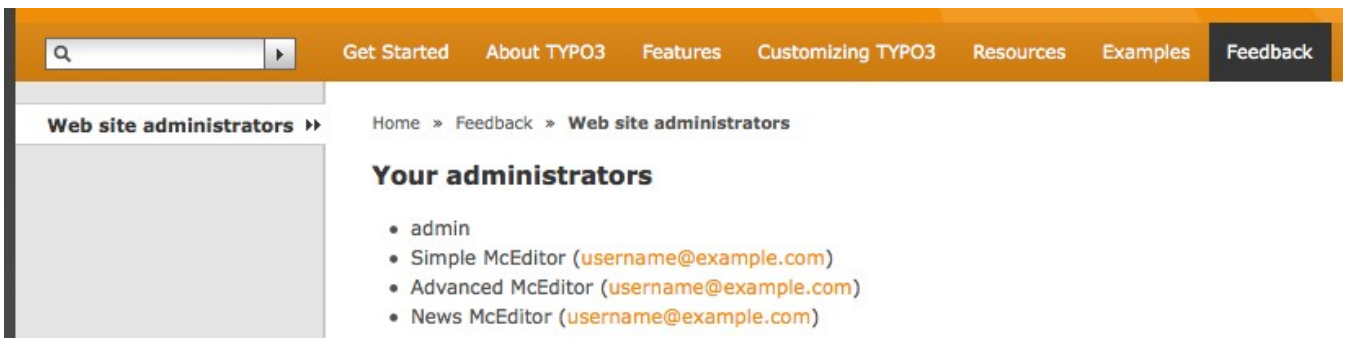
How was that possible? For each record handled inside the loop, Template Display loads all fields from the record into the local content object used for rendering. Thus every field is available in the "field" property of stdWrap. This makes it very easy to use the data from the database to create sophisticated renderings. In this case we are using this together with the "ifEmpty" property, so that the username gets displayed when the real name is blank.

The second improvement would be to avoid displaying empty brackets when no e-mail address is defined. This is left as an exercise to the reader. The answer can be found in "Appendix A – Tutorial answers". Just a hint:

- the "Email"-type field corresponds to a typolink function. This implies that we will not have the TypoScript available to avoid displaying empty brackets. The type of the field will have to be changed and the "mailto:" link built differently. And the HTML template has to be changed too, of course.

The result should be as follows:





The screenshot shows a web page with an orange header. The header contains a search bar on the left and navigation links: 'Get Started', 'About TYPO3', 'Features', 'Customizing TYPO3', 'Resources', 'Examples', and 'Feedback'. The 'Feedback' link is highlighted in a dark grey box. Below the header, the page title is 'Web site administrators' with a right-pointing arrow. A breadcrumb trail reads 'Home > Feedback > Web site administrators'. The main content area is titled 'Your administrators' and contains a bulleted list:

- admin
- Simple McEditor ([username@example.com](#))
- Advanced McEditor ([username@example.com](#))
- News McEditor ([username@example.com](#))

## Next steps

There are more tutorials on the Tesseract Project web site (<http://www.typo3-tesseract.com/>). The first tutorial is equivalent to the one above. The second tutorial builds on it and introduces the use of the third type of components: Data Filters.

On top of tutorials the web site offers a number of tips & tricks highlighting some advanced features.

## Known problems

If you have any issues, please refer to the Tesseract Project web site (<http://www.typo3-tesseract.com/>). You may also post your problems to the TYPO3 English mailing list ([typo3.english](mailto:typo3.english)), so that others may benefit from the answers too. For bugs or feature requests, please open an entry in the extension's bug tracker on Forge (<http://forge.typo3.org/projects/extension-displaycontroller/issues>).

## To-Do list

The roadmap for the evolution of this extension can be found on Forge: <http://forge.typo3.org/projects/roadmap/extension-displaycontroller>

For feature requests, please open a report on Forge issue tracker: <http://forge.typo3.org/projects/extension-displaycontroller/issues>

# ChangeLog

Version	Changes:
1.0.0	First public release

## Appendix A – Tutorial answers

Here are the steps that were needed to improve the display of the e-mail address:

1. edit the HTML so that the `###FIELD.email###` marker is just next to the `###FIELD.realName###` marker
2. change the type of the field to "Text"
3. enter the following TypoScript configuration:

```
typolink.parameter.field = email
required = 1
noTrimWrap = | ( ) |
```

The "mailto:" link is now built using the `typolink` property of the `TEXT` object. We use the fact that the record's data is loaded into the content object to retrieve the e-mail address using the "field" property. We also make the field value required, so that nothing gets displayed when it's empty. The brackets are added using the "noTrimWrap" property in order to also include a blank space before the opening bracket.